

adolescence was marked by a cruel enemy occupation of his homeland, but the experience only strengthened his character and did not alter his positive outlook on life. Almost immediately after the liberation of Guam by American forces and when he still was not a citizen of the United States, he joined the Navy.

As was the practice by the Navy in those days, he and other young men from Guam were not allowed access to all of the military rates. They were limited to service as mess attendants and stewards as were many African-Americans and Filipinos. This discriminatory practice was offensive and limited the upward mobility of many young men from Guam. But this did not diminish Uncle Bob's optimistic outlook on life and his own life chances. Last year, he and several other Chamorro men who served as stewards visited a memorial dedicated to the stewards who served during World War II. I accompanied them and I listened intently to their discussions and they recounted for me the nature of their experiences. Typical of Chamorro men, they endured the insulting treatment they sometimes received, but they continued to work loyally and proved themselves to be better men than many others through their hard work and labor.

Uncle Bob recounted some of his experiences, but not in a bitter manner. He simply told me about the times he had to defend his honor as a Chief, as a sailor and as a native of Guam. And he did so successfully as many others did. His 30 years naval career spanned three wars. He was a veteran of World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. He served aboard ship and ashore in a number of capacities. The crowning glory of his career was his service to three Presidents as a cook at the White House. He served Presidents John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon. It is hard to imagine that he prepared kelaguen and lumpia in the White House for the President, but he did. And all of Guam is proud of him for doing so.

He raised his family in Maryland. He and his wife for 51 years, Brigida Guzman Lizama, raised six sons: George, Robert, Stan, Jeff, Wayne, Eric. Together, they have five grandsons. The Lizama name will certainly survive. In his capacity as a community elder, Uncle Bob attended all of the social events and helped members of the community by lending a helping hand when needed and by cooking when necessary. We will all miss him. We extend our sincerest condolences to Auntie Bea and the Lizama men.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. TERRY EVERETT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 3, 2000*

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, on March 28th and 29th, I was with my wife Barbara who underwent major surgery at John Hopkins University Hospital, and was unable to vote in favor of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2000. I am pleased that this legislation was adopted by the House

to provide needed funds to restore critical national security readiness items that must be replenished, due to the military's high operating tempo in Kosovo and other contingency operations around the world.

Had I been present, I would have cast my vote accordingly: Roll 81—(Rule)—yes; roll 82—(Sanford Amendment)—no; roll 83—(Toomey Amendment)—yes; roll 84—(Obey Amendment)—no; roll 85—(Lewis Amendment)—yes; roll 86—(Ramstad Amendment)—no; roll 87—(Gilman Amendment)—yes; roll 88—(Fowler Amendment)—yes; roll 89—(Kasich Amendment)—yes; roll 90—(Weldon Amendment)—yes; roll 91—(Stearns Amendment)—yes; roll 92—(Paul Amendment)—no; roll 93—(Tancred Amendment)—yes; roll 94—(Motion to Recommit)—no; and roll 95—(Final Passage)—yes.

#### TRIBUTE TO MACON-BIBB COUNTY LEGISLATOR FRANK CHAPMAN PINKSTON, SR.

### HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 3, 2000*

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to a great American and Georgian, Frank Chapman Pinkston, Sr., who died Monday, March 27, 2000.

Mr. Pinkston was an inspiration to all of us. As a leader and public servant, he believed strongly in the citizens of Georgia and the meaning of loyalty. He worked hard every day to improve our communities and enhance the lives of our neighbors. He served the people of Georgia by giving 100 percent in every endeavor, placing his faith in God, his family, and his country. He will be greatly missed by the people of Georgia and his accomplishments will long be remembered.

Mr. Pinkston was born on February 9, 1923 in Ludowici, GA. He was married to the former Lucille Park Finney for 52 years and graduated from Mercer University and the Walter F. George School of Law, Mercer University in 1947. He was a veteran of the U.S. Army, serving from 1943–1946, serving in the European Theater and participating in the Allied Invasion of Normandy. Mr. Pinkston received five battle stars and was a retired Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate General Corps. Since 1947, Mr. Pinkston had been an attorney, specializing in wills, trust and probate.

Elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1968, Mr. Pinkston served continuously in that body until 1992. He was Chairman of the Banks and Banking Committee from 1974 to 1992 and a member of the Rules, and Appropriations Committees. He rewrote Georgia's banking laws and shaped Southern regional banking. He was elected in 1992 as the Eighth Congressional District representative on the State Transportation Board and was re-elected to that position in 1995 and in January 2000. He served as Vice Chairman of the Board from April 1998 until April 1999 at which time he was elected as Chairman, a position he held until his death.

Mr. Pinkston was a member of Ingleside Baptist Church, serving on the Board of Direc-

tors of the Macon Rescue Mission, New Town Macon, and the Executive Committee of the Macon-Bibb County Road Improvement Program. He also served three terms on the Board of Trustees of Mercer University, The President's Council of Mercer University, the Boy Scouts of America, and the Middle Georgia Council on Drugs.

Mr. Pinkston received the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award from Mercer University in 1987 and an honorary Doctor of Law Degree from Mercer University in 1997.

Mr. Speaker, I had the distinct pleasure of serving with Mr. Pinkston on many projects over the years. During his 24 years in public service, he helped lead the development of the Tom Hill Sr. Boulevard/Arkwright Road area, and several of Macon's museums. Mr. Pinkston's proudest achievement was establishment of the medical school at his alma mater, Mercer University. One of his many projects that, unfortunately, he was not able to see through to completion was the Fall Line Freeway.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that in honor of Mr. Pinkston and his many accomplishments in Georgia, local, State, and Federal legislators working on this project will name a portion of the Fall Line Freeway the Frank Pinkston Freeway. I believe this tribute would be a further reminder of his legacy.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 3, 2000*

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, due to the severe weather which struck Fort Worth, Texas, last week, I was unable to be present for rollcall votes 81 through 95.

Had I been present, I would have voted: "Aye" on rollcall vote 81; "no" on rollcall vote 82; "aye" on rollcall vote 83; "no" on rollcall vote 84; "aye" on rollcall vote 85; "no" on rollcall vote 86; "aye" on rollcall vote 87; "aye" on rollcall vote 88; "no" on rollcall vote 89; "aye" on rollcall vote 90; "no" on rollcall vote 91; "no" on rollcall vote 92; "no" on rollcall vote 93; "no" on rollcall vote 94; and "aye" on rollcall vote 95.

#### MICROSOFT ANTITRUST VERDICT

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 3, 2000*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, America and the world are reacting to today's decision by U.S. District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson that Microsoft, among other things, violated federal antitrust laws when it bundled its Internet browser and its Windows operating system. In particular, a lot of focus is being placed on the way the financial markets are reacting to this decision and its impact on consumers of technological goods and services.

I am not in a position at this point to comment on the Judge's decision or on who is to

blame for the settlement discussions failing to achieve a solution acceptable to the parties. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ensure that we do not overlook many of the tremendous benefits that Microsoft has given to America, and African Americans in particular.

No one can seriously dispute that the Microsoft phenomenon has had a profound impact on the way every American lives today. When Microsoft and IBM led the personal computer revolution in the early 1980s, helping to make this powerful tool affordable to many American families, no one could have dreamed that we would be where we are today. The Internet and the potential of e-commerce simply could not have been imagined.

Today, the personal computer with the user-friendly Windows operating system is a way of life for many of us. We are just beginning to fully realize the great improvements in our educational achievement, our economy growth and our personal enjoyment that we owe to the personal computer and Microsoft. I hope that we never forget the tremendous contribution Microsoft has made to our way of life, no matter the outcome of this proceeding.

I also want to point out that Microsoft and its Chairman, Bill Gates, are outstanding corporate citizens whose record of charitable giving should not be ignored. Together, Bill Gates and Microsoft have donated over \$20 million to the United Negro College Fund and other organizations helping to educate future generations of Americans. They also have taken great steps to help bridge the "digital divide," the gap between those with access to the Internet and information technologies and those without it. They have donated over \$200 million in software to public libraries, Boys & Girls Clubs, and made "Connected Learning Community" grants to community-based non-profit organizations in cities across the United States.

Mr. Chairman, our antitrust laws are creatures of the early 20th century, designed to address "robber barons" and railroads. As the lessons learned from the AT&T litigation showed us, these laws were not easily adapted to the economic realities of telecommunications in the 1970s. The Microsoft litigation shows the problems inherent in applying these old laws to the electronic marketplace of the third millennium. Microsoft was a pioneer in an industry that did not exist twenty years ago, and it may ultimately pay a penalty as our legal system attempts to grasp this new, dynamic industry.

What happens to Microsoft in the coming months will have an important impact on other technology companies, and will frame the shape of 21st century commerce. Mr. Speaker, I do not know what the right form of regulation, if any, should be and how the antitrust laws should apply in this new age. I encourage Congress to begin to look at this issue, as well as addressing the growing digital divide, to ensure that the great revolution that Microsoft helped begin does not falter.

## 2000 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN W. OLVER**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 30, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3908) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Chairman, I am in strong opposition to the Kasich/Shays/Condit amendment, which threatens unilateral withdrawal of U.S. forces and resources from Kosovo.

One year ago, Kosovo was a rump province and ethnic cleansing project of Slobodan Milosevic's Greater Serbia. The world watched the systematic campaign of killing, rape, and forced displacement of ethnic Albanians, whose only crime was their religion.

We and NATO were right to intervene, and we still have a job to do. The need in Kosovo for peacekeeping, reconstruction and development of civil and judicial administration is greater than all of the promises by NATO and the U.S. together.

The authors of this amendment are right in one respect. Every diplomatic effort to hold NATO allies to their agreement is entirely appropriate. But threatening to unilaterally withdraw from our freely given commitment just makes the peacekeeping job, so ably done by our deployed men and women—and the reconstruction job—a great deal harder. And if the threat were acted upon, God forbid, it will only lead to giving the final initiative back to Milosevic.

Mr. Chairman, Secretary of State Albright has said that our challenge is to "secure the peace" in Kosovo. This amendment would assure no peace.

I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

## 2000 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. FLOYD SPENCE**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 29, 2000*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3908) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Lewis-Spence-Murtha-Skelton amendment.

I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS), the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) for making this amendment a bipartisan amendment. We could not do it without them.

There are not many people here on this floor this evening, but, frankly, the folks that

are here, are not the people that I am trying to reach. I am trying to reach the people who are in the offices listening and the American people on C-Span that might see this.

I am going to say what I said at our Republican conference this morning. And, I will say it to everyone now. We are considering emergency supplemental legislation. In prior years, we have talked about supplementals, emergency supplementals, real emergency supplementals. This is a real, real emergency supplemental from the standpoint of defense.

I know we all have different priorities. We have talked about them a lot today. We are going to continue to talk about them—all the things that are in this supplemental bill, drugs and all the rest.

But, I want to remind everyone, we would not be here as a free society, secure and prosperous, if it had not been made possible by our military, starting with the revolution when we gained our independence. Since that time, we have had World War I and World War II, big threats. Our forefathers, our fathers, our grandfathers, and their families sacrificed their lives and their health to make sure that we are free and secure, and to create this environment that permits us to discuss these matters as they come along.

There is a poem that is often attributed to General MacArthur, and also to a priest that served with the General, Father Denis Edward O'Brien, U.S. Marine Corps, that I believe sums up just how much we owe the freedom and liberty that we so often take for granted, to the military. It goes like this:

It is the soldier, not the reporter, Who has given us freedom of the press.

It is the soldier, not the poet, Who has given us freedom of speech.

It is the soldier, not the campus organizer, Who has given us the freedom to demonstrate.

It is the soldier, who salutes the flag, Who serves beneath the flag, And whose coffin is draped by the flag, Who allows the protester to burn the flag.

Some people these days talk about the arms race. Many people say we spend money on defense than all the rest of the world put together. We have to. Who else is able to do it? We are the only ones. To save ourselves, we have to save the rest of the world along with it.

The Cold War is over, yes. I agree. But, President Reagan, with a Democrat Congress, helped to restore the military and that is what brought about the end of the Cold War—we beat the Soviet Union in the arms race. They could not keep up. They could not do it any longer. That is what ended the Cold War. Today, we face a similar situation. We have more threats today than ever before. We still have the nuclear threat from now Russia, but now we have China and North Korea and all the rest of them, and we are not prepared to defend against those threats.

We also have other threats now—weapons of mass destruction other than nuclear—chemical, biological, from these same countries and lesser countries. This threat is out there, and we are unprepared to deal with it.

Finally, today we are no longer strong enough to fight one conventional war. Kosovo was a wakeup call. We devoted all of our air assets, just about everything, to that air war.